

Boston and vicinity—Cloudy, probably rain tonight and Sunday; not much change in temperature; strong easterly wind. Sea 3.25, state 1.52.
 Mean sea 3.80 a. m.
 High tide 5.30 p. m., 5.37 p. m.
 Temperature 51.00 noon—Maximum, 58° at 11 a. m.; minimum, 47 at 7 a. m.; average, 52.5. Temperature at noon, 52.
 Light all vehicles at 8.35 p. m.

VOL. 16—No. 44

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1919

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PRICE TWO CENTS

WAR RACE TO NEWFOUNDLAND

LAST DAY! P. E. WEST PUT UP FOR OFFER.

Big Gain Made, but Much Is Yet to Be Done; Rally Tonight on Common

With a tremendous spurt on the last day of the Victory Loan campaign, following a gain in subscriptions which put the seventeenth day of the drive ahead of any single day since it began, officials of the New England committee were hopeful today that the district would raise the \$52,398,000 still necessary to fulfill its quota.

This amount must be pledged before the banks and the commission could close tonight. For this reason they will remain open late into the evening.

New England has pledged \$22,692,000 of her quota of \$75,000,000. Her record for patriotic backing of the government with her dollars now hangs in the balance. In the previous four days her record was not surpassed by any other section of the New England drive.

Continued on Page 4, Column 2.

FIND DYNAMITE UNDER STEPS IN LAWRENCE

Lawrence, May 10.—An Italian resident of 60m street called at police headquarters and produced four dynamite percussion caps which he said were hidden under the steps of his house. They were found accidentally before dusk.

The police were of the opinion that the house in which several loyal mill workers life was marked for dynamiting during the night of at some future time, and that the caps were placed there in readiness for use.

TWO TRANSPORTS ON WAY FROM FRANCE

Washington, May 10.—The sailing of two transports, bringing home a total of 2,175 officers and men of the A. E. F., was announced by the War Department this afternoon. They are the mine sweeper *Roadcock*, with 1,386 men, and the *U. S. S. Albatross*, with 1,787 men, from St. Nazaire, due at New York May 21. The *Albatross* is bringing some Massachusetts casualties.

ASKS DANIELS TO RESTORE COMMON

Major Edward W. Quinn of Cambridge has notified Secretary of the Navy Daniels that as the citizens of Cambridge are so concerned with the coming of the common, the government should remove the buildings which house the common from the school as soon as possible.

WILSON NOW MEMBER OF FRENCH ACADEMY

Paris, May 10.—President Wilson became a member of the Society of Political Science of the French Academy this afternoon. The President asked to receive the society's membership and this unique request was granted.

HIGH RENT 'ROBBERS' SCORED BY OFFICIAL

New Burden Added to Tenants' Troubles, Assessor Kelly Finds

Glaring cases of rent profiteering in the tenement districts of Dorchester have been reported by Edward T. Kelly, chairman of the Board of Assessors, who has commenced a campaign against these landlords following a suggestion of the Mayor.

Today the chairman received about fifty letters from complainants all over the city, who allege that they are being "robbed" by greedy property owners.

Mr. Kelly has investigated many complaints, and he states that a large number are well-founded, while others are exaggerated.

The most glaring case discovered to date was in a wooden three-decker in Dorchester, near Franklin Field. There was no heat in the house. Two tenants have received notices from the landlord that on June 1 one flat will be raised from \$17 to \$20 while the other flat will go from \$19 to \$22.

10 PER CENT INCREASE.

"This note this property owner a 19 per cent, gross income on this lot of property," said Chairman Kelly. "There was no heat in the place. It was in a poor shape, but I will say the houses were exceptionally well kept. One of the tenants affected was a widow."

"To both of these homes there was sickness. One of the women is wondering how she can get enough money to pay the doctor, let alone an income in rent."

"Another woman said she would not immediately. When I asked her where she could not say. She was pretty well broken up over the whole thing."

I found on Seymour street, Roslindale, a woman with five children living in a brand new flat whose rent has been raised from \$24 to \$28. This owner hasn't got repairs for all the time.

Continued on Page 3, Column 2.

Girl Scouts Parade Through Boston

Reviewed by Sir Robert and Lady Baden-Powell, Distinguished English Exponents of Boy and Girl Scout Idea



Here are some of Sir Robert Baden-Powell's feminine followers as the camera caught them in their Boston parade. Above, girls from the Boston Latin School. Below, young lady buglers and drummers.

KAISER LIKELY TO GO FREE

Paris, May 10.—Despite the treaty arrangements, it is unlikely that the Kaiser will ever be brought to trial. This was the contention of opinion of a majority of the peace delegates today. The reasons given are peculiar.

When the proposal was made that the Kaiser be tried for the situation of Belgium's neutrality, it was expected to be agreed to. But the Kaiser was not to be tried. The Kaiser was not to be tried. The Kaiser was not to be tried.

The suggestion was considered by the Big Four to compel the Kaiser's trial under the Belgian law for the violation of Belgium's neutrality. This was opposed by American delegates, who pointed out that the matter was outside the jurisdiction of international law.

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6,000 IDLE AS 21 STRIKE IN SHOE SHOPS

Every shoe factory in Salem, Peabody, Danvers, and other towns in the Merrimack valley is closed and nearly 6,000 persons are out of work because of refusal of twenty-one heel makers employed in various shops to arbitrate their differences with the manufacturers.

Following a strike of the heel makers, who refused to submit their demands to arbitration, the manufacturers recently issued an ultimatum that either the heel makers would arbitrate or all the factories would shut down. The heel makers refused to arbitrate.

The men involved are heel makers, shoemakers, and shoe makers. They are all employed in the shoe industry. They are all employed in the shoe industry.

AMERICAN EMBASSY HAS REACHED PARIS

Rome, May 10.—Thomas Nelson Page, United States ambassador to Italy, and Mr. Barre, the French ambassador, arrived in Paris today.

MRS. FISHER IS INDICTED FOR MURDER

An indictment of first degree murder, charging Mrs. Fisher with the murder of her husband, Eugene L. Fisher, in a long hotel room, No. 522 Columbus avenue, April 21, was returned by the Suffolk County Grand Jury against Mrs. Marie O. Fisher of Lewiston, Maine.

Mrs. Fisher is alleged to have shot and killed her husband following a quarrel in which it is stated that she was in command of the situation at the time the shooting occurred.

The married husband had recently returned from service in the navy and it was the rumormongers who reached the fact that Mrs. Fisher is alleged to have shot and killed her husband following a quarrel in which it is stated that she was in command of the situation at the time the shooting occurred.

MacArthur, Rainbow Hero, Is Head of West Point

Washington, D. C., May 10.—The appointment of Brig. Gen. Douglas MacArthur as superintendent of the U. S. Military Academy at West Point was announced today by General Pershing.

FREE LOVESICK GIRL POISONER AS UNSOUND

Boston, Wash., May 10.—Holding the girl was charged with poisoning her husband, the jury found that the girl was not sane and was not responsible for her actions.

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FEAR SPREAD OF EXPRESS STRIKE

New York, May 10.—The strike of the employees of the American Railway Express Company in the New York district, which so far has called out only 100 men, is expected to spread to other districts in the New York area.

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NO RED SOX-ATHLETICS GAME TODAY.

The Red Sox-Athletics game scheduled for this afternoon was called-off on account of the cold weather.

MILLONTH YANK NOW ON WAY HOME.

Washington, May 10.—The millionth Yank called for home on May 10, General Peyton C. March, chief of staff, announced at his weekly conference with press representatives today.

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-By F. J. McIsaac-

Bends the Three Surgeons.

A Polite Customer

An O. Henryism

The Life of a Play.

"Jamais," says Laurette.

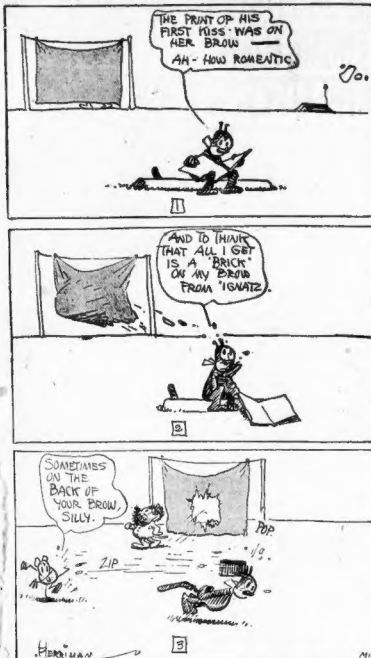
A Fluffy Name Holder

Can't Finger-Print Her

ELMAN
night at the Boston
music lovers are prom-
a greater treat than
those violinists, the Bel-
s Ysaye, and the Russian,
n, will be heard for the
this city, and possibly
time, jointly on the con-
Bonhime will assist at the
row night. The program
s follows:
two violins.....W. A. Mozart
piano.
for two violins, G. F. Handel
piano.
gno.
to violin by D. Milner, J. A. Bane
no fante.
solos, op. 77,
Nagrine Menckowski
trata.

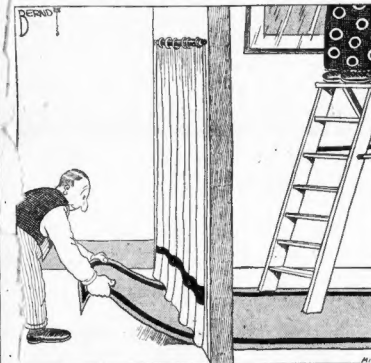
Krazy Kat

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THEN THE FUN BEGAN

Copyright, 1919, International Feature Service, Inc.



THE GENERAL

Copyright, 1919, International Feature Service, Inc.



Kabibble Kabaret

Copyright, 1919, International Feature Service, Inc.—Registered U. S. Patent Office.

DEAR MR. KABIBBLE, DO YOU BELIEVE IN LOVE AT FIRST SIGHT? BETSIA SAROKIN

NOT IF YOU'RE ON A MERRY GO ROUND AT THE TIME!!

BRINGING UP FATHER

Copyright, 1919, International Feature Service, Inc.



By George McManus

Putting One Over on the R. R. Man



ABIE THE AGENT

Copyright, 1919, International Feature Service, Inc.—Registered U. S. Patent Office.



Abie May Break En with His Fine Customers

POLLY AND HER PALS

Copyright, 1919, International Feature Service, Inc.—Registered U. S. Patent Office.



Delicia Has an Optimistic View of the Flight



But Puggy Will Be a "Consequence" for the Signers



OVER HERE

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Might as Well Ask Hon for a Million

'America Has Won for England the Hegemony of the World'

THE treaty of peace makes England mistress of the world. The United States has the spiritual satisfaction of having won the greatest war in history after it had been lost by the Allies; but England has the material advantage of immense increases in territory, of the complete control of the seas, and of a very much enlarged relative position of power and importance among the nations of the world.

After all, everything is relative. If we should stand still and another nation should advance, our RELATIVE position would be less than it formerly had been.

And England's immense gains in this war which we have won for her makes her position relatively far ahead of what she formerly had, not only toward us, but toward all the nations of the world.

In addition to this actual increase in power and territory, and in addition to this very marked relative advance, as compared with other nations which are not advanced at all or which have advanced less, England has secured the very distinct advantage of having eliminated by this war two of her great rivals.

Before the war began the only real rivals of England were Germany, Russia and the United States.

The United States was an industrial rival merely, not a commercial rival to any great extent, and certainly not a military rival.

Germany was an industrial, commercial and military rival.

Russia was a rival in territorial expansion and a constant menace to England's Oriental possessions, notwithstanding that England and Russia occasionally worked hand in hand, as in the occupation, subjection and division of helpless Persia.

The war has wholly eliminated Russia as well as Germany as a rival of England. Russia is no longer an obstacle to England's territorial acquisitions or to the possessions England already holds in subjection.

Russia has lost a large part of her own possessions, which have been divided up into small, incompetent states of no international importance as long as they remain disunited; and it is the policy of England to see that these states do remain disunited.

The independence of these states is not so much a matter of self-determination as it is of the diplomatic determination and political policy of England.

Germany is similarly sub-divided, and every effort will be made to keep it so.

And thus will the two immediate rivals of England be put practically out of existence as effective forces in the field of industrial and commercial endeavor as well as military importance.

There remains as a rival of England, therefore, merely the United States of America.

And while England has acquired by this war enormous advantages of territorial, commercial and political character, the United States stands where it did before the war, except for the sacrifices of blood and treasure that it has made and the serious financial burdens which it has incurred.

The RELATIVE advantage of position, therefore, is immensely in favor of the British Empire.

We are not in the least exaggerating when we state that America has won for England the hegemony of the world and has advanced England relatively far beyond the position England formerly occupied as compared with our own country.

It is to be hoped that England realizes this and is properly appreciative of it, but it is to be doubted if any nation is ever permanently appreciative of sacrifices made for it by another nation, or if such a thing as

gratitude exists in international relations.

The important thing for the United States is not to expect gratitude for its work for others in this war or any reward for the benefit it conferred from any other nation, but to set out now to take care of itself and its own people as capably and conscientiously as it can, in order that the relative recession it has incurred through the advancement of other nations shall not be long enduring but rather that by close attention to our own country and our own interests, as has been the established policy of our nation in the past, we may again advance our country to the first place in world leadership which it occupied before this war began.

It is entirely within the abilities and resourcefulness of our people to accomplish this task. But we cannot accomplish it if we are to be hampered in the task by a series of rules and regulations and by a sort of European supervisory restriction similar to that which has to be exercised by the victorious nations of Europe over their defeated former rivals.

Our people should realize the difficulties of our task and the necessity for concentrated attention upon the task and should compel our Government to realize the same facts.

We should bring our troops home from abroad and end the enormous war expenses which are exhausting even our immense resources.

We should stop lending money in enormous amounts to foreign nations, already in bankruptcy or on the verge of it, which, even should they recover solvency, may be debared by revolution and repudiation from ever discharging their financial indebtedness.

We should keep free of foreign alliances and the expensive and exhaustive conflicts which such alliances are almost sure to precipitate.

We should keep our men at home, our money at home, and our minds at home, and revert completely to our former policies of intentional isolation, of freedom from foreign complications, of concentration upon our own interests and development of our own resources, of expansion within our own hemisphere, which had brought this country during the one hundred and forty years of its existence from an Atlantic strip of poor and sparsely peopled colonies to the most powerful, most prosperous and most progressive, unified nation on the face of the globe.

If anything were needed to prove the wisdom of Washington's policy beyond the unprecedented success which this nation has achieved under that policy, it would be the experience which this nation has had as a result of our enforced participation in European complications.

We have done a great work, but we have done it with all the sacrifice, with all the envy and enmity, with all the weight of debt and woe of death which Washington foresaw as a consequence of our participation in European conflicts and complications.

No nation can afford without any hope of gain and with the certainty of so great a loss to pursue permanently a policy of this kind, no matter how commendable an individual act and instance may have been.

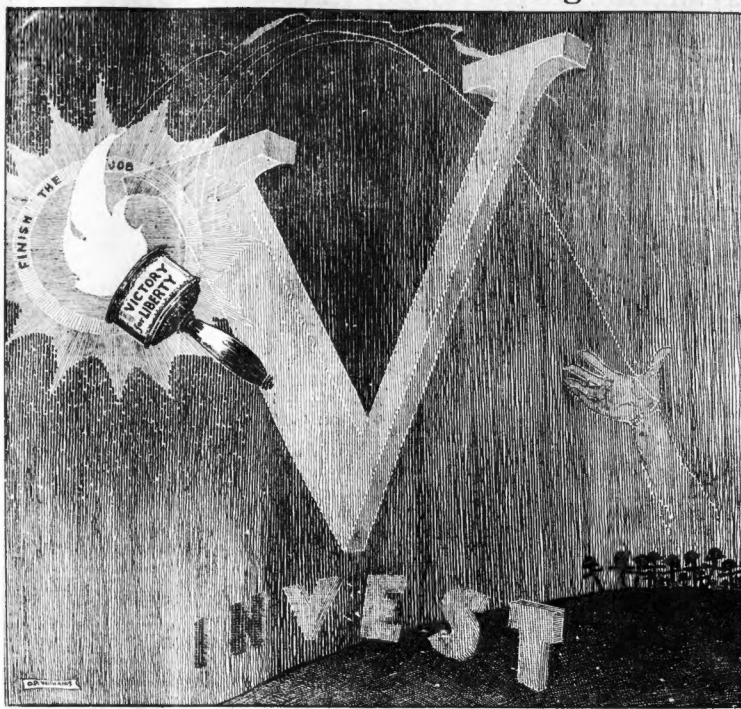
We have performed our full duty to the nations with which we marched in this great war, and we must now as a matter of duty listen to the call of our own people and supply the needs of our own nation.

America is the most idealistic, the most altruistic, nation in the world, and America should lead the world for the benefit of the world.

Let us not in an excess of sentimentality surrender the duties and obligations of our leadership to other nations who would use that leadership more selfishly and less beneficially.

WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST.

Keep Faith With Those Who Flung the Torch



Altogether, Now! Down With the Price of Food!

Members of Congress From Massachusetts Advise People How to Bring Down Price of Food: NATIONAL LAW IS REQUIRED. All About It, EXCLUSIVELY in Tomorrow's Sunday Advertiser and American.

What is the BURNING QUESTION of the day? Give you three guesses—but you need only one: the unreasonable and rising COST OF FOOD! It overshadows even the signing of the Peace Treaty, as a topic of importance—it comes so much nearer home! We've all GOT to grapple with it, three times a day! Now the biggest piece of news we have for you tomorrow is the fact that MEMBERS OF CONGRESS from Massachusetts SEE HOPE OF LOWER PRICES! But they believe that will be possible only through a NATIONAL LAW—and this they are agitating now, and asking the PEOPLE to get behind them! Read all about this tomorrow—EXCLUSIVELY in this paper—and then get behind the movement and HELP!

What will happen if Germany goes Bolshevik? What of the peace treaty—a "scrap of paper"? The gigantic indemnity—non-collectable? That situation may not be so remote as it may seem. A special correspondent, writing from Berlin, declares that the Ebert-Scheidemann government is DAILY being UNDERMINED, that the leaders in it, including HOSHE and BROCKE-DORFF-KANTZAU, who is head of the German envoy now in Paris to sign the Peace Treaty, ARE NOT TRUSTED BY THEIR OWN SUPPORTERS.

Miss Brenda Alana Tarkington, an American governess in the household of the Kaiserin for several years, and more recently her companion, tells of the PITIFUL PLOT OF THE KAISERIN, separated from her husband and family, and living now at Linstedt, "aged almost beyond recognition during the past few months, haggard and careworn, bent with grief and a broken heart, and living in constant terror of her life."

What T. F. O'CONNOR expects LLOYD GEORGE to do to Ireland, as soon as the Peace Conference engagement will permit, is to GIVE IRELAND "a single Legislature, and fired as well as political autonomy—in short, what is called HOME RULE." On his settlement of this most critical of all questions before the House of Commons, O'Connor asserts, Lloyd George's political life depends.

A French Staff Officer contributes an authentic story full of human interest—how a little French girl's martyrdom was avenged.

All over the world, LABOR is taking into itself power, says CHARLES EDWARD RUSSELL, noted labor authority, in the sixth article of the brilliant series he is contributing to this paper. He shows the program Labor in France handed the government (at the government's request), as the very least it expected to have done for its comfort and enrichment; and in other countries Labor has similarly been conceded to hold the upper hand, in the determining of its own problems and the granting of its own demands. This is the "middle ground" they have met the governments upon—thus so far escaping Bolshevism. And he discusses the difference between these methods of various countries of Europe and South America and that adopted toward labor in Great Britain—he says it is a difference only in degree. "An impulse has gone farther; the sense of it is the same. Very likely from the testing out in Great Britain we can gather the trend of results everywhere," he says—and it is significant that even in Great Britain he finds BOLSHEVISM IS A GROWING MENACE.

More also of Haggard's engrossing "Moon of Israel."

And—ha, ha! the Comics—and two other full pages of the BEST fun obtainable. Laugh with us!

The Frog Pond

By Morton Birge

WHAT A QUESTION!

"To be or not to be?"—The Victory Lull.

JOHN D. NOT JOHN BULL

What force restored Jerusalem to decent Christian hands? The British Army boldly says: "We took the Holy Land." But how about brave Standard Oil? There was an ancient tale, a prophecy that Turkish grip should hold there without fail until the waters of the Nile in Egypt should give sign. Should leap across the desert and flow into Palestine. When Allenby's stout "Tomnies" fought their way up, mile on mile, they drank from canteens which were filled with water from the Nile. This water had been siphoned in a pipeline which was laid. When Standard Oil once figured on the Holy Land for trade. So thus it came about at last. Jerusalem was won. The Nile flowed into Palestine. The infidel was "done."

WELCOME, "MACK"

Have you a little mackerel in your home, meaning a fresh one? The mackerel are running about a week earlier this year than they did last. The fishing fleets are working north. By the end of the month they should be landing "fresh caught" directly at the South Boston Fish Pier.

FAIR ENOUGH

First Soldier—What's this degree of "D. C. L." that Trinity College is going to give General Edwards? Second Soldier—That stands for "D—na—Clever Leader." First Soldier—I'll say he is.

RIGHT FROM THE OLD HOME TOWN

Lowell boys in the 164th Infantry were jarred to find in the Toul sector that they were being bombarded with shells made in their home city. Captain Walter W. Austin of the 164th, now back at his home on St. Roch's street, explains that the shells, made in Lowell, had been shipped to the Russians, captured by the Germans, sent over to the western front and fired at our soldiers.

PAYING HIS OWN WAY

A Yankee Division boy, still in uniform, bought a strip of soda tickets in an Allston drug store for himself and his girl companion. He received, too, a strip of luxury tax tickets. He surveyed the tax tickets with a grin. "Captain Walter W. Austin of the 164th, now back at his home on St. Roch's street, explains that the shells, made in Lowell, had been shipped to the Russians, captured by the Germans, sent over to the western front and fired at our soldiers."

Letters to the Editor

Carlton Sold Bonds

Editor Boston American

The splendid cartoon by Winsor McCay that appeared in your valuable paper yesterday showed us that "the doing" was done much for the boys, certainly ought to get some credit by us; I mean ex-soldiers and sailors who, through civil service are now employed at Commonwealth Pier.

For days we have been talking Liberty Bonds, just talking, that's all. We thought we couldn't afford them, clothes and other things costing so much, but after seeing the picture we thought it was near time for us to do a little bit. Our timesaver bought around and in fifteen minutes had over \$1,300 from fourteen men, some of them who have been over seas and all

of them have done their—well, no matter—'twas the picture.

JOHN J. OWENS.

Commonwealth Pier.

BUT VICTORY NOTES—

Lithuania Against Odds

Lithuania stands between Poland and Western Europe. This little nation of six million inhabitants, that has been oppressed and battered by Russia and Germany for centuries, has declared its right for independence under President Vainok's principles of peace negotiation.

The little strength left to it after four years of war is being used to fight the armies of the Russian Reds in the East. America, in recognizing the independence of Lithuania, will join the Red tide.

COULD AN AIR SHIP FLY UP TO MARS?

By Garrett P. Serviss

Referring to your statement that an aeroplane leaving the earth's atmosphere would no longer be under control by its propelling screw, I conclude from this that it would never be possible for an aeroplane to travel through space from the earth to Mars, or any other planet, even though man could devise some means of providing oxygen for himself during the journey. Is there any way in which the problem of motion through the space intervening between the earth's atmosphere and that of some other planet could be solved, making it possible for an aeroplane to accomplish such a flight? C. W. K. Chicago.

YES, there is a way—there may, indeed, be several ways—in which it could, theoretically, be done; however, in the principle of the aeroplane.

Assuming that the difficulty presented by lack of air to breathe were avoided, the obstacle then remaining to be overcome would be simply the force of gravitation drawing, or pushing, the space navigator back to earth. One manifest way of overcoming gravitation would be the "brute-force" method, viz., that of shooting the body away from the earth with sufficient force to give it a parabolic velocity, which, in the case of the earth, would be about seven miles per second.

But even Jules Verne, who employed this method for sending off his adventurers in his delightful story of a "Journey to the Moon," must have felt that it was altogether too violent, and that the precautions employed by his hero to save himself from being reduced to "instant jelly" by the initial shock of departure from the bottom of the giant cannon were altogether inadequate to satisfy the scientific conscience even of a reader thrilling with eagerness to have the thing succeed for the sake of the story.

Electrical Experiment

A far better suggestion, in many ways, is afforded by the principle of electric repulsion and attraction. You have only to recall the old experiment of driving a pith-ball away from an electrically charged body in order to see that, given sufficient control over the application of the force and over the reversal of its phase, it may be theoretically possible to play as you might like with the attraction of the earth.

Of course, science knows of no way to obtain such control, or to develop sufficient electric gravitation to exceed the pull of gravitation on a heavy body, to say nothing of varying, and reversing, the force itself at will, as it would be necessary to do in controlling the speed, and in making "landings" and "get-aways." I, myself, many years ago, made imaginative use of this principle in the story called "A Columbian Space."

Speculations like these are by no means without possible value, for, however fanciful, they may stimulate inquiry and so lead to something better than themselves. If nothing more, they serve to show where the real difficulties lie.

To pursue, then, the idea of overcoming gravitation by means of an opposite force, assumed to be under human control, let us suppose that a method could be found to "gravitate" and "degravitate" matter just as a metal may be magnetized and demagnetized. A degravitated body would have no weight, although by the hypothesis it would retain its volume.

Force of Atmosphere

Further, suppose that you could apply this method to some kind of a closed car, in which it was possible to maintain a breathable atmosphere, proper with sufficient condensed nourishment to sustain life. Then, get into your car, touch the magic button, and so throw off, or neutralize, gravitation—what would happen?

You would need to call no force of repulsion into play, for the atmosphere outside the car would act like a gigantic spring to throw you off the earth. Since your car had no weight, but retained its shape and volume, it would be pressed upward by a force equivalent to the weight of an equal volume of air.

You would rise much swifter than a balloon, because a balloon has a certain weight, and can go no higher than the weight of the air which the diminishing density of the air makes the weight of the equal volume equal.